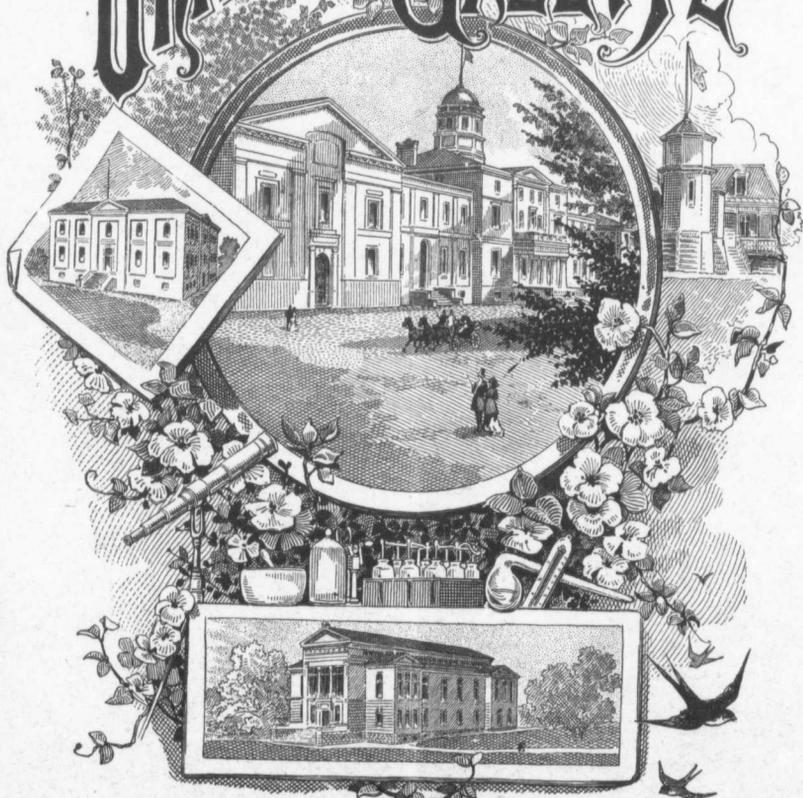


UNIVERSITY GAZETTE



1886-87

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UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

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[No. 9.

University Gazette.

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All communications may be addressed to the Editors, P. O. Box 1290.

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Editorials.

McGILL'S ANNUAL REPORT.

We have repeatedly called attention through the GAZETTE, to the disabilities under which the men, trained in English schools, are placed in this Province in their endeavour to enter either the legal or medical profession. The last annual report of McGill University devotes considerable space to this subject. It takes the ground which we have all along insisted upon, that our rights are being invaded in this matter. It is to be hoped that since the grievance has been taken up in so influential a quarter, the matter will not be allowed to drop, until a final solution has been

arrived at. Under the head of *Professional Examinations*, the report says:—"The subject of the entrance examinations into the study of the professions and the value of university examinations relatively to this, has again engaged the attention of the University and of the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction. No relief in regard to the law of the province of Quebec on these subjects has been obtained, and on the contrary, the professional councils, or some of them, have introduced new and troublesome provisions. An arrangement has, however, been arrived at with the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction whereby the examinations for associate in arts can be extended to all the academies and high schools, and it is hoped that this, when in operation, may establish a basis on which a system of preparatory instruction at once for matriculation and entrance on professional study can be established.

We regret to say that further encroachments on the rights of the universities on the part of the councils of the Bar and of the medical profession are contemplated, which may be injurious to the true interests of professional education. These relate to the privileges heretofore enjoyed by graduates as well as to the examinations for entrance to study.

Several educational fallacies underlie these encroachments. One is, that examinations alone can raise the standard of education, whereas this can be done only by well-equipped teaching bodies, such as those furnished by the universities. Another is, that extra-academical examiners should be employed, whereas experience shows that only those who, by continuous teaching, are induced to keep up their reading and knowledge, can be suitable examiners to maintain and advance the standard of education. A third is, that the multiplication of lectures is the best method to raise the standard of education, whereas it has been proved by experience that this can best be done by the employment of skilled and eminent professors, by the cultivation of habits of independent study, and by the extension of practical work. It is lamentable that these and similar fallacies, exploded in the most advanced educational countries, should appear to influence men whom we are bound to believe actuated by the wish to raise the standard of education and not by that spirit of local and race jealousy and profes-

sional exclusiveness sometimes attributed to them. In any case, it is time that an active and earnest movement should be made to arrest the evils arising from this cause. A committee of this corporation has been appointed to consider the matter and to confer with other bodies on the subject.

In so far as the province of Quebec is concerned, it is believed that the disabilities thus inflicted on the graduates of the Protestant universities are contrary to the spirit of that provision of the law of Confederation which guarantees to the English and Protestant minority of this province the educational privileges which it possessed before Confederation, and that such action is not within the power of the local Legislature. It has been proposed to test this question by submitting a case to counsel, should our present appeals to the local Government and Legislature be unavailing.

In the case of the medical profession it seems that the rights which educated young men have to a Dominion and Imperial rather than a provincial career cannot be maintained unless a Dominion board of registration can be established, similar to that of Great Britain, and with power to arrange for reciprocity with the mother country and the other colonies. The amendments recently introduced into the Imperial Medical act would greatly facilitate such arrangements, but their full benefit can scarcely be obtained by our medical graduates till the local boards be removed and their places occupied by a Dominion board of registration.

In the meantime the proposal to withdraw from graduates in medicine the privilege of registration without further examination, directly abolishes one of the rights possessed by the university before Confederation, and subjects our graduates to an additional examination on the part of a body which must necessarily be under the influence of the Roman Catholic majority and trained after its methods, as distinguished from ours.

With reference to the Bar act, it is to be observed that the whole regulation of the examination, both for admission to study and admission to practice, is transferred from the universities to the council of the Bar. The privilege hitherto enjoyed by the former as to the shortening of the term of apprenticeship of graduates, without which few students would enter on the university law course, is also made to depend entirely on the arrangements of the council. In so far as the Protestant universities are concerned, it is further to be observed that the constitution of the council of the Bar in the province of Quebec is such that it must always have a large majority of Roman Catholics, and that it might consist wholly of Roman

Catholics. It thus appears that one of the most important educational privileges enjoyed by the universities before Confederation has been removed from them, contrary to the rules of their Royal charters and to the provision in that regard of the Act of Confederation, and transferred by act of the Quebec Legislature to a body under the control of a Roman Catholic majority. We would be less disposed to make objection to this, were we of opinion that it is calculated to raise the educational standard of the profession; but, for the reasons above stated, we believe it will have the contrary effect, and can only tend to the exclusion of educated men, more especially those of the English-speaking minority, from entering into the legal profession.

A statement of the rights and privileges claimed by the university has been prepared for submission to the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction, which is expected to act in the matter on behalf of the universities as well as of the secondary schools, which are also injuriously affected by the changes in question."

With much of this report we are in accord, and think the University has pretty fully expressed the opinions of the Protestant population of this Province; but as regards the "arrangement" which "has been arrived at with the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction, whereby the examinations for associate in arts can be extended to all the academies and high schools," we confess to some misgiving as to the wisdom of such a step. However, when the "arrangement" is put before the public, we shall be in a better position to judge of its effects.

THE BAR REGULATIONS.

At the session of the Quebec Legislature held in 1886, the power of the Bar of this Province was greatly increased, and authority was given it to make new rules as to admittance both to the study and the practice of the profession. The object presently in view is to call attention to one of those made by the Bar with respect to the course of study and admittance to the final examination.

We are entirely in sympathy with the object of the Bar, if it be to increase the real worth of the lawyer; but we submit that the greater part of the actual knowledge of a law student is acquired, not so much by the lectures he attends, as by observing what goes on in the office, and by his own private studies. And this, it seems to us, is especially applicable to the course pursued by English universities, in contrast with that followed by the French. The former depend more upon the student himself, and less upon

the grinding given by lecturers, and in this we believe lies one of the great sources of strength of the English system of education. Now, of course, in the government of the Province of Quebec, and in that of the Bar, French influence prevails, and the consequence is that among the additions to the rules of the Bar is one that requires each student, on presenting himself for his examination for admission to practice, to hand in a certificate that he has attended a certain number of lectures, 1,100 we believe, during his course of study. Whether this is a direct hit at the English, and at McGill in particular, we are not prepared to say, but so long as the Bar accepts the degree of B.C.L. granted by the Universities of the Province, as entitling the holders to any advantages at all, it ought to do so without taking upon itself to direct the universities as to matters which ought to be for the consideration of each alone. Surely it is for each university to decide how many lectures are required to give a student a fit knowledge of the studies undertaken, and to entitle him to the degree granted; and if the system of relying more on the personal efforts of the student than on those of the professors on his behalf is a correct one, then compelling men to attend a definite number of lectures will not prove that they are any the fitter to be lawyers, than those who, to a certain extent, have obtained their knowledge in a different way. It will be concluded from the above that the course in McGill does not include so many lectures as are called for by the new regulations, and as are at present given at Laval, but have those whom McGill has turned out in past years, taken lower places in the Bar examinations than students from other schools? We think not. Considering the fewness of her students, McGill men have been quite the equals of their competitors. In view of these facts, we are of opinion that serious injustice will be done to the English law schools if they are bound down to such a minimum number of lectures as that stated. Our Law Faculty is still sadly in need of improvement, but we do not think that increasing the sessions to nine months each, or the whole course to four years, one of which would have to be done, with only two lectures a day, would increase the usefulness of the legal profession. We sincerely hope that some steps will be taken towards modifying the regulation of the Bar to which we have referred.

UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

This society, formed nearly twenty years ago, has done much in the way of training the young graduates of McGill in the art of public speaking. It numbers among its members, past and present, some of the

ablest lawyers at the Montreal bar to-day, and elsewhere throughout the Dominion; while others who but a few years ago were found among its most active members, are now highly esteemed and respected occupants of the judge's bench. One would imagine that a society which has served so useful a purpose in the past, and which numbers among its members such influential men as we have above referred to, would have since that time, with its increase of years, increased also in power and usefulness. The exact opposite, however, is the truth. For the past two or three years, the active membership has been small, and the interest taken in the meetings anything but satisfactory: during the present year things have gone on from bad to worse, until we find that debate after debate has had to be abandoned for want both of speakers and hearers. At the meeting held on the 25th February last, not one of the debaters, chosen to speak upon a very important and interesting question, put in an appearance; with some difficulty, four members present were induced to go through the form of debating, which they did with little satisfaction to their audience, and probably less to themselves. Attendance at such meetings is an absolute waste of time.

Were we to search for the cause of this lamentable state of affairs, it might be somewhat difficult to point it out. We do not consider the present officers are especially to blame; they who hold office this year are probably as energetic and as devoted as were those who occupied their places when the meetings were much more popular and far more instructive. Has the usefulness of the society passed away? we are forced to the conclusion that it has. Literary and scientific societies have sprung up all over the town since 1869; there are many profitable ways in which University men can spend their evenings out, now, which were entirely wanting ten years ago. The University Society has not realized the fact that it has something to do to keep up with the times; it has been content to live upon its name. For three years past we have hoped against hope; for three years past we have gone on trying to make ourselves believe that the meetings were interesting and instructive. There is only one thing left for the members to do, and that is to dissolve the institution before its former glory is forgotten in its present insignificance.

Magistrate—You are accused of stealing chickens, Uncle Rastus. Are you guilty or not guilty?

Uncle Rastus—I plead not guilty, yo' Honah, an' inquests de privilage of frowning mysef on de mery ob de Cou't in case de evidence goes agin me.

Poetry.

TO A YOUNG GIRL.

(Translated from Victor Hugo.)

Since childhood's charm thou dost not know,
Child! envy not our age of sorrow;
Our hearts are slaves to hopes and fears,
Our smiles are sadder than thy tears.

Thy youth, insensible to care,
Is transient as a breath of air,
Or echo dying: it will die
Swift as a balcon o'er the sea.

Let ripen years reflection bring,
Enjoy the morning of thy spring,
Time's hand is hurrying the hours,
Now intertwined like sunny flowers.

Thy fate, like ours, may doom thee yet
To faithless friendships and regret;
To hopeless grief, concealed by pride,
Or joy with sorrow at her side.

Laugh on! thy golden age is now;
Laugh! white r's shadow clouds thy brow.
Mirrors of innocence, thine eyes
Reveal thy soul, reflect the skies.

GEO. MURRAY.

Contributions.

A MCGILL MAN.

BY JAY WOLFE.

Written for the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.

CHAP. VIII.

"O lord! methought what pain it was to drown;
What dreadful noise of water in mine ears!"

—Shakespeare

"Woeful shepherds, weep no more
For Lycidas, your sorrow, is not dead."—Milton.

There was a long account of the encounter between the police and the students in the papers next day, which did not add to Clooney's peace of mind, since it gave the particulars of our own escapade, even to the assuming of the characters of coachman and footman.

How the papers got their information we never learnt, but I know I had a terrible time with Clooney for a few days. I think he sent an explanation to Miss Mayflower, though I did not, as I resented her imperiousness. She may have had a right to carry it with a high hand over her lover, but not over me. If Clooney wrote, she was still obstinate, for he did not go out visiting now at all.

As for me, I was preparing for my finals, and had to sit up night after night studying back work. Clooney would stick to nothing, and came very low in his class at the examinations, which did not tend to better his humor. I well remember my last day at McGill, the oath that few of us understood, the capping, attended by clapping in the back benches, the long lecture to the graduates, who had to stand during its delivery, and the torture of wondering

whether the hood was on right—these were some of the inconveniences and incidents of Convocation Day.

Clooney was mopey when he went away, although I did my best to cheer him up, and promised to receive him next year in Montreal, in one of whose private schools I had obtained a good position. I got several letters from him, each a little jollier than the last, until at last I knew he had moulted his sorrows, and was bursting into song again in the plumage of happiness.*

Before going to work in my school, I had several months of leisure, some weeks of which I spent at home. I returned to the city, however, in June, and settled down in my old chambers. Charley Smithson, whom I had not seen for some time, hunted me up, and began scolding me for not coming to see him oftener. Old Mrs. Mayflower, he said, was also angry at Blake and myself for not bidding her good-bye after College closed. "Edith," he continued, "does not say a word, but goes around the house like a little whirlwind. Of course she's riled, and no wonder. I suppose you know they were spongy?"

"Well," I replied, "they have had a lover's quarrel, and Miss Edith undertook to scold him, and refused explanations from him or me about our share in a little incident that took place some time ago, so we did not dare go near the house."

"What was it?" Charley asked.

I told him, and was not quite pleased to see the way in which he acted. He began by smiling, then laughed, and finally threw himself down on the lounge and rolled around in convulsive spasms.

"Oh! come along! come along! I'll get you through all right, if that's all!"

So, after some hesitation, I went with Charley to the Mayflowers.

Mrs. Mayflower, from whom I now saw that her daughter had kept her discovery concealed, received me kindly, with an assumption of anger at my absence. I apologised for Clooney, saying that he had been unavoidably prevented, by examinations, from getting time to pay calls. Miss Mayflower received me with some coolness, and as I only wanted to do Clooney good, I began to lay the blame upon myself. I soon saw that that was the wrong tack, and so turned right round and went for him for all I was worth. Charley understood what I was after, and never let a chance pass to run Clooney down also. Both of us took care, however, to belittle his really good qualities, so that Miss Edith could not help comparing our statements with facts, and thus realizing his value. We passed over any of Clooney's weak points. Charley, with a grimace, swore Clooney did not know a hockey stick from a puck. I incidentally remarked that his voice was worse than that of a screech owl, and so on. I also touched very gently upon the jolly times Clooney was having down home with the girls there. On the whole, Charley and I did more to reinstate Clooney into Miss Mayflower's good graces than has ever done for us. And we succeeded. After my

* Copyrighted.

explanation, given as hun-rously as possible, I found, from Clooney, that he had not written to Miss Mayflower, and persuaded him to do so now. Neither of them said a word to me about the result, but as the young lady flushed up every time the postman came—so Charley said—while Clooney's letters were fairly overflowing with jollity, I drew my own conclusions.

I was still studying hard, and must confess that the study and the heat of August began to wear me down. Charley used to scold me, and take me out for long walks, and I do not doubt that he saved me from overwork. He was at work, and was looking forward to his holidays, when he swore he would take me with him out of the city. He and I had grown remarkably chummy, and spent hours in each other's society. I found him a specimen brick of our young city merchants—lively, intelligent, happy-go-lucky—outside of business, and with a brain stored with odds and ends of knowledge as an old curiosity-shop is with bric-à-brac.

Miss Mayflower and her mother had gone to Murray Bay for the summer, and Charley suggested that we make the round trip up the Saguenay, spending a day or two at Cacouna, Tadoussac, and Murray Bay. The trip is one of the finest in Canada, and for a young society man like Charley, who had friends at every resort, was piquante in the extreme. I promised to accompany him, and had scarcely done so, when a letter arrived from Clooney, telling me that he was coming to Montreal to get me to coach him a little for the coming year. I told Charley of this, and asked him to let me off, but he met Clooney at the station and talked him into joining our pleasure party—no difficult task, when he knew we would stop over at Murray Bay. He suggested one change, the suggestion being attended with many arguments (excepting the true one), namely, that we stop over at Murray Bay on the down trip. But Charley sat on that immediately, saying—"If ever you get to Murray Bay we will not be able to get you away again. You must promise to go with the majority, or we won't take you."

Charley got his holidays at last, and we left for Quebec the same evening. There were a few other students on board—where will you not meet McGill men, outside of a prison wall—and darkness had scarcely settled down when we cleared a space among the baggage, and set the fiddle scraping. Reel, jig, hornpipes, and flog followed fast one upon the other, the sailors off duty going in, while curious spectators stood upon the stairs looking at us. Songs, too, were indulged in, and Litoria (then new), Malbrook, La Rouland, and Vive la Canadienne rolled gaily out of the circle of light far across the murky waters and over the low-lying shores. Sorel was reached and passed, and Three Rivers was far astern, and Batiscan almost at hand before the merriment ceased.

It was a moonlight night, though the moon was late in rising, and now the vacant deck and eddying river were flooded with light. After a while dark figures, supporting an apparently helpless comrade, stole up the deck to the very bow, and sat down there. For a few moments there was a bustle

around the central figure, and somebody bent far out over the railing. Then all retired, except one, who remained clinging to the flagstaff and with one leg thrown over the railing. About ten minutes elapsed, and yet the figure did not move. Perhaps it was Clooney wrapped in a lover's reverie, or Charley concocting mischief. But just as everything seemed quietest, the report of a pistol rang out sharply, the figure sank down limp, hanging over the railing; and then, just as the affrighted watch rushed towards it, slid over the railing and fell with a sullen splash into the river. Clooney and I with a few others rushed on deck, and reached the side in time to see the body sucked under the paddle-wheel. The excitement was intense. The steamer was stopped and backed, and, aroused by the change in motion, affrighted people in all stages of attire, poured out upon the decks, now slippery with dew and swept by a cold breeze. After much trouble a boat was lowered and a search begun. Clooney, Charley, and I had managed to get into the boat, and Charley was indefatigable in directing the sailors where to row. Every shadow deceived us, and just as we were giving up a shout from the drifting steamer recalled us. The body had been seen drifting alongside, and as we slowly drew down upon it, all on stamer and in boat held their breath. Swiftly we approached, until we saw the white face upturned to the sky. Then the oars were unshipped, and two tender-hearted sailors bent over and raised from the dark water a suit of old clothes stuffed with straw and wearing a false face!

It is to be hoped that the recording angel had broken his pen, or was asleep for the rest of our voyage.

(To be continued.)

NEW METHODS IN JOURNALISM.

Few know it, but there has been a revolution in newspaper methods within five years. If an editor of fame, who died ten years ago, could come to life again, and resume the practice of his profession, he would have to go through another apprenticeship.

Readers of newspapers now demand amusement as well as information; coming home jaded from the pressure of business cares, their weary minds crave a stimulant. The newspaper undertakes to furnish it. To do that costs more money than the public dreams.

In the first place, if news is to be entertainingly written up, bright men must be secured to do the work, and such are not to be had cheap. Any creature, who could write grammatically, could once be a journalist. If that's all he can do now, the newspapers hav'n't any use for him.

The competition is now so terribly keen that, until the revolution I am about to speak of began, bankruptcy was staring all but the most largely circulated papers in the face. Just think, you get an eight-column four-page paper for a cent. Well, that paper costs the publisher for blank paper, half a cent. If his circulation is under ten thousand, it costs him from half to three-quarters of a cent for setting up the type, and another cent for salaries, perhaps as much as a third for rent, taxes, light, heat, delivery, telegraph

toils, interest, wear and tear, and incidentals. His circulation has to be large, if that paper that you get for a cent, and grumble over, costs him any less than three cents. Some of the great American and English dailies of eight and twelve pages cost more than that for blank paper alone, and other charges in proportion.

Well, expenses kept increasing at a terrible rate, and the prices of advertising refused to keep pace. Proprietors of big newspapers rejoiced. There was a prospect of crushing the smaller ones out of existence. But two ideas changed the condition of affairs. By whom these were first evolved nobody knows. Yet neither is quite five years old. The first idea is the "syndicate," the second the "patent," terms which need explanation.

The Syndicate is a pool of newspapers—a hundred or two hundred combined to reduce the cost of supply of certain news, or it may be, merely of padding.

For instance, the *New York Star* publishes a most entertaining Sunday edition of copyrighted matter, all by good writers, most of whom are famous. How can they afford it? They get all that Sunday edition set up in type a week beforehand, pull twelve or fifteen proofs, and mail them to as many papers in different sections of the country, so remote that the different papers in the syndicate do not come into competition with one another.

Practically the syndicate is worked on the principle of the associated press, when it was first organized. Now, of course, the American associated press is merged into the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Canadian associated press into the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company. Those papers which do not care to have their news coloured in the interests of these monopolies, nor yet to put up with their inefficiency, are put to immense expense in maintaining special correspondents in all the chief towns. That's a case of a syndicate gone wrong.

The existing syndicates furnish at very cheap rates serials, short stories, special articles, portraits and biographies, fashion and household departments, European, English, American and parliamentary correspondence, and special news.

There is a case on record of a syndicate which furnished editorial, and gratis too. The Tilden boom of ten years ago was engineered from New York. A corps of the most brilliant writers in the United States was hired months before the campaign began. They used to meet every morning in a building on Broadway, and, under the direction of a certain politician, supply all the village and small town papers, of the democratic persuasion, in the country with editorial, which, after being approved by the director, was mailed or, in cases of urgency, telegraphed to its destination—different articles to suit the different emergencies of the campaign in different sections of the country. That director had a level head. His name has never been given to the world, those who worked under him being sworn to secrecy. This was Syndicate number two, number one being the Associated Press.

Even the weekly papers avail themselves of the syndicate. It is a usual occurrence for a serial story to be published simultaneously by the *London Gra-*

phic, *Harper's Weekly* of New York and the *Australian* of Melbourne, Australia. Another syndicate, I know of, pays a handsome sum for British political news, and is composed of papers in the East Indies, Australia, Canada, and the United States—several newspapers in each country.

But even with such divisions of the cost of special features in a newspaper, the expenses of ordinary administration are so great that the papers in villages and small towns would be elbowed out by the city dailies, were it not that some brilliant genius conceived the idea of the patent outside.

In a paper of small circulation, the setting of type is the chief item of expense, and is much heavier than the cost of blank paper. Another heavy outlay is for wear and tear. Where the printing is done directly from type, it wears completely out in from two to three years, and before half that time is badly clipped and broken. To diminish in great part these expenses, is the object of the patent outside. This patent is merely stereotype plates, containing telegraph news, clippings, special articles, departments, etc., all stolen, but cleverly stolen, from the great dailies.

A company supplying patent for, say New York state, will only steal its news, nothing that can be identified, from the New York papers. All the rest will be filched from Boston or Chicago, or Philadelphia.

This patent can be had in any quantity. Nearly all the country papers have both outside pages patent. But is also sold in columns of any length or breadth, and with an ordinary hand-saw the ordinary country editor can always make it fit in where it will do most good. And it is sold dirt cheap. That's the way the village newspaper holds its own and keeps the city daily's circulation down.

The men who run the patent are just as clever as the city newspaper writers, which explains the transcendent ability, miraculously developed by the country editor, when he begins to use patent. His circulation increases with his fame, and his purse swells with his chest, until his prosperity attracts a rival, who purchases his patent from a different and perhaps a better agency.

Syndicate and patent both have come into being within five years, and both have attained enormous development. They have made the revolution in newspaper methods I spoke of in my opening paragraph.

W. H. T.

McGill News.

Has the Delta Sigma Society disbanded, that we hear no more of their proceedings?

In the Arts building there lately appeared a notice headed "Indignation Meeting." We understand the intention was to express indignation at the non-appearance of the *GAZETTE* during the past month. However, as the notice was not signed, no meeting was held, and the righteous indignation of the movers in the matter is probably still pent up in their swelling breasts.

ENGINEERING LECTURES.

This very important and valuable course has had several excellent lectures added to it since our last report.

Mr. HENSHAW, C.E., gave a good practical address upon the ethics of engineering, coupled with a description of his method of conducting a railroad survey.

Mr. DODWELL, C.E., gave a very valuable paper upon "Mortars and Cements," written greatly from his experience gained as chief engineer of the new C. P. R. Bridges at St. Annes and Vaudreuil.

Mr. WALLIS, M. E., Superintendent of the Mechanical Works of the G. T. R., gave a very instructive and thoughtful lecture upon "Locomotive Boilers," which gave rise to a long discussion.

Mr. SCHOB, C.E., gave one of the finest and most interesting papers of the series, on "the superstructure of the New Lachine Bridge." This gentleman is a very young man to have so important a work under his charge, but his lecture showed that he was thoroughly familiar with his work in all its intricate details.

These lectures have been all well attended, both by students, and others from the city interested in engineering work, and it is to be hoped that, encouraged by the success of this winter's course, a winter course will become an established institution in the curriculum: Students have an opportunity of meeting eminent engineers, besides getting an insight into an engineer's work and responsibilities. This will help to keep the aspiring young engineer humble, and not too confident in his accomplishments, when he sees what older heads have to think about.

SCIENCE STUDENTS' DINNER.

The Annual Dinner of the Students in Applied Science, was held in the Ladies' Ordinary of the Windsor, on Tuesday Evening, February 1st. A goodly number were present, including several familiar faces of graduates, representatives from the "Star" and "Herald," and a representative from the School of Science, Toronto. After a splendid dinner, eaten with true engineering appetites, and after some time had been given for all to digest the meal of toothsome viands, the chairman, Mr. Carlyle, opened the second part by proposing the Queen, which was duly honored, the well known patriotic song "The Maple Leaf," being also sung. Mr. Hopkins ably spoke on behalf of the dean and professors; while the toast to Alma Mater was responded to by all singing "Alma Mater McGill." After a good song from Mr. N. Evans, B.A. Sc., the toast to the sister Faculties was loyally received, and admirably responded to by Mr. Cameron, (Medicine,) Mr. McPhail, (Arts,) and Mr. Topp, (Law.) After a song, "Our Graduates" called Messrs. Jeff. Burland, H. Hamilton, and N. N. Evans to their feet, who had many kind words for their Faculty. Mr. Palmer sang "The Proctors and the Dons" in fine style, and Mr. M. Carthey and Mr. Rinfret (en francais) spoke on behalf of the class of '87, expressing the

general regret of the class to have to leave old McGill and her many kind associations. Mr. C. Walters followed with a banjo solo, and Mr. Rinfret with a song, and Mr. D. Taylor made an eloquent and finished speech on the "Sports." For the first time this Faculty had the pleasure of the company of one of its students in Toronto's Engineering School, Mr. Martin, who gave a very pleasing address, which was warmly received by all the boys. Mr. Evans, '90, told of the graces and good qualities of the freshman, and made the class of '87 blush with his unstinted flattery. After appropriate speeches from the "Press" and the "Ladies," Mr. A. Weir, B.A. Sc., speaking on behalf of the "Star," a most enjoyable dinner was brought to a close at a proper and becoming hour. The Committee consisted of:—W. A. Carlyle, '87, President; M. W. Hopkins, '88, 1st Vice-President; C. P. McKenzie, '89, 2nd Vice-President; P. N. Evans, '90, 3rd Vice-President; J. P. Ball, '87, Sec'y-Treasurer; Jeffrey Burland, B.A. Sc., Hon.-President, '82.

Societies.

The annual meeting of the McGill Athletic Association was held in No. 1 Classroom, in the Arts' building, on Monday evening, February 28th, the Vice-President, Mr. R. A. Palmer, in the chair. There was a very small attendance, owing, no doubt, to the examinations being in the near future. Prof. McLeod, the Treasurer of the Association, was present. The first business taken up was the amending of the constitution. Articles III, IV, and V. were slightly changed on account of the affiliation of the Hockey and Football Clubs. The principal change made was the appointment of a Finance Committee, to be composed of the Vice-President, Assistant-Treasurer, and Secretary of the Association, together with one member from the Football Club and one from the Hockey Club, who shall control the finances of the Association. The Secretary's report was next in order, then the report of the Assistant-Treasurer. This was most satisfactory, showing the Association to have a surplus of over \$200 in hand. It was also decided to make our annual sports Inter-Collegiate. The election of officers was next in order.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:—

Honorary President—Sir Wm. Dawson.

President—Jno. A. Springie, Medicine 88.

Treasurer—Dr. R. A. Macdonnell.

Assistant-Treasurer—Jno. Dunlop, Arts 89.

Secretary—C. H. McNutt, Science 88.

Auditors { Mr. Danl. Taylor, Science 87; Mr.

{ H. W. Chalmers, B.A., Medicine 88.

A vote of thanks to the retiring committee was then carried, after which the meeting adjourned.

UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The subject for debate before this Society, on Friday, the 25th of February, was—"Would an International Copyright Promote the Growth of Canadian Literature?" but the speakers appointed

not putting in an appearance, the discussion did not exhibit any degree of research on the question. Mr. A. R. Oughtred led off in the affirmative, and was followed by Mr. W. H. Turner in the negative. Messrs. R. C. Smith and Fry followed, supporting the former, and Mr. A. G. Cross the latter. The vote resulting in a tie, the Chairman gave his vote for the negative.

The following were the members present:—The President, Mr. R. C. Smith, and Messrs. Oughtred, Ritchie, Murphy, A.G. Cross, Dunton, Elliot, Turner, and Fry.

It was reported that Mr. J. R. Murray had been obliged to go to Florida for his health, and his place as a public debater was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. K. Unsworth.

UNDERGRADUATES' LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the regular meeting of this society on Friday, February 25th, Mr. Rogers, 2nd Vice-President, occupied the chair. Mr. Giles, the essayist, was absent; his place was taken by two songs, one from Henderson, and another from Naismith, Mr. Meek officiating at the piano. Mr. F. Charters read a comic extract. Mr. R. B. Henderson led the affirmative on the question, "Resolved that party organisation is necessary to government." The leader on the negative side was Mr. A. McArthur, who was followed by Messrs. Robertson, Solandi, Hall, and Naismith. It is regrettable that several vacancies had to be filled at the last moment. The meeting awarded victory to the affirmative. Mr. John McPhail read his criticisms. An amended motion was carried, to keep the piano till the end of the term. The special committee was severely criticised for its want of energy in preparing good musical programmes. A noticeable feature of the meetings of this term has been the frequent visits from graduates. Mr. F. Topp, the well-known "constitutional lawyer," was present at this meeting.

On the evening of Friday, March 4th, was held the closing meeting, for this session, of the Undergraduates' Literary Society. Mr. K. B. Henderson, the President, occupied the chair, and in view of the approaching examinations, the attendance was not up to the average. After the Secretary, Mr. John A. McPhail, had read the minutes of the last meeting, the programme was brought on. A letter of apology was read from Mr. H. V. Truett, in which he excused his non-appearance to take his part in the programme—the essay. The reading was thus the opening piece. "A Pious Painter" was the poem chosen by Mr. A. P. Bryson.

The subject of debate was—"Resolved, that the Wealthy Subscriber to Election Funds is more to blame than the Poor Man, who is Bribed for his Vote." The question was treated from a point of view, looking at the part of election funds which are applied for corrupt purposes. Mr. A. P. Murray opened the subject, explaining the grounds on which the affirmative might be sustained. Mr. John A. McPhail followed, not merely attempting to destroy his opponent's positions, but also rearing a defence

for the negative. Mr. Gibson then brought forward a mass of arguments in favour of the affirmative, some of which were rebutted by Mr. C. F. Martin, the following speaker, who adduced also positive arguments. The leaders then closed the debate for their respective sides; each of them seemed to have kept a high trump for the last trick; however, that in the hand of the affirmative must have been the stronger, for the meeting decided, by a small majority, in its favour.

Mr. H. Pedley, the Critic, complimented the Society on the quality of the language used; still, a few grammatical mistakes were pointed out. This seems unnecessary, for a man should know his English grammar before he comes to College; and all such mistakes are of the nature of "Lapsus Lingue." The Critic also noticed a meritorious quality of the speeches—they were well prepared in matter and form; the arguments were put clearly, so that one could see what the speaker "was driving at." There were some faults of a nature other than grammatical, however; some of the speakers poured forth their words too rapidly; another got into a sing-song delivery; and a general lack of force was noticeable. Again, some did not face their audience, or did not "hold them with their eye."

The meeting had been called to order by several songs from Messrs. Pedley, Henderson, and Johnson, while Mr. M. L. Hersey played the accompaniments. The music was again resorted to, at this stage of the proceedings. Mr. Pedley sang parts of several songs, and Mr. C. F. Martin did duty on the keyboard.

The President was now called on for his farewell address. Mr. Henderson bade good-bye to the Society, and gave a few suggestions to those who would remain—the members ought to encourage the speakers by their presence; and, instead of grumbling at the subjects chosen, they should help the committee by suggesting others. The President referred to the increased attendance during the past session, which he ascribed partly to the piano, and partly to a growing recognition of the Society's usefulness. Also, he noticed, with pleasure, the number of promising speakers among the Frenchmen. He closed with the hope that those left behind would do their utmost to make the Literary Society more prosperous than ever before.

Votes of thanks were then accorded to the President, Secretary, and Special Committee. Also, the usual vote of thanks for the use of the room was sent to the Faculty.

Mr. Hunter was called on to speak on behalf of the Faculties.

The meeting then adjourned amid "Auld Lang Syne."

"Young man," he said in solemn tones, "don't you know that if you persist in drinking you will never get ahead in this world!"

"Won't get ahead!" repeated the young man. "Why, my dear sir, your ignorance surprises me. I'll have a head on me to-morrow morning as big as a barrel."

THE GLOVE.

A narrow glen with winding sides,
Bestrewn with rocks and docket with trees;
Gray, rolling clouds, chased by the breeze;
A stream that through the valley glides.

Among the trees that climb the hill
The ever-squirrels scold the crow,
And sharply sound the sudden blows
Of some woodpecker's greedy bill.

The blood-root, crouching in the grass,
From its protecting broad leaf peers,
The horse-tails shake aloft their spears,
Like soldiers, at us as we pass.

Here as my friend and I did rove,
Our eyes admiring all around,
He in the little valley found
An early violet, I, a glove.

The flower grew beside a stone,
And scarcely peeped above the sod,
While distant from it not a rod
The little glove lay all alone.

Some child had drawn it from her hand
To dabble in the sunny spring,
And then, the thoughtless little thing,
Had left it lying on the sand.

O little child! whose'er thou art,
In whatsoever station set,
Be modest, like the violet,
And earnestly perform thy part.

And as the streamlet by the sun
Is gently lifted to the skies,
So mayest thou to heaven arise
Whene'er thy earthly course is run.

Montreal.

ARTHUR WEIR.

Personals.

Dr. Geo. Baynes, '69, is in town for a few days, visiting old friends.

Mr. C. P. McKenzie, Science '89, has started with a survey party, for Kansas.

We are glad to learn that Mr. W. F. Ferrier, Science '87, has recovered from a severe attack of diphtheria.

We regret to hear that Mr. H. Slater, Medicine '89, who has been indisposed for some time past, will not be able to go up for his examinations this spring.

Exchanges.

It is now some time since I last received a very ominous looking bundle of papers, with a request from the chief that I should not neglect my duties. Such another bundle has just arrived. These exchanges are, indeed, a many-featured crew. There is every gradation from the plain, uncovered type of the *Varsity* to the elaborately figured binding of the *Beacon*: from the chaste simplicity of the *Harvard Advocate* to the extensively pictured grey cover of the *Kings College Record*, with its pink pages; from the small, in area, *Presbyterian College Journal* to the two-sheet *Archon* to the twenty-page weekly; from purple attempts at "Johnniness" to the best English of the age; from contemptible criticism and sarcasm to words that we must respect.

The *St. John's College Magazine* is one just added to our list. Coming, as it does, from Winnipeg, it is to be welcomed. The only number I have is the first of a new series. It happily avoids the fault, too common in papers of theological institutions, of devoting its pages entirely to religious matters. What it contains is specially interesting, as it may be regarded in the light of an authority on matters relating to our northern country; the present issue has an article on "Some Eskimo I Have Met," "A Winter Trip to Hudson Bay."

This year we welcome our old friends the *Queen's College Journal* and *Presbyterian College Journal*.

In the Exchange Column of an eight-page paper, published in a college where the graduating class numbers three, are to be found the following: "We have on our exchange list two hundred and twenty-five college papers. What other college paper can beat it? Though small, we are, like diamonds, of great value, and much sought after." Of two of its exchanges, it says: "They see nothing good in anything save the superficial effusions of their shallow brains." Of itself: "Our exchanges will, no doubt, be jealous of us. We sympathize with them, and trust they may some day merit the same just remarks."

I think we would sympathize with any jealousy if the said remarks were just!

For all the petty self-sufficiency of papers such as this, there is much to be learned from a perusal of exchanges. The same movements for obtaining needs, even the same needs, are seen to be going on simultaneously from Manitoba to Nova Scotia. A spirit of a strong modern tendency is striving to sweep away the relics of the past, as exemplified in useless and even hurtful regulations and customs. And a man is always bettered by contact with his fellowmen, especially with those of his fellows who are in the same path of life.

EXCHANGE EDITOR.

Between the Lectures.

WHY.

She gave me a kiss,
But she said it was naughty!
Now what was amiss?
She gave me a kiss;
Could it have been this—
That I took about forty!
She gave me a kiss,
But she said it was naughty.

Teacher, in grammar recitation—"I didn't have no fun at the seaside." How would you correct this, Johnny? Johnny—"Get a feller."

The man who fell off the fence into the brambles was much nettled by the occurrence. "We hope thisle be appreciated," says a punster.

"This is capital ale," said an old toper; "see how long it keeps its head." "Ay," said a by-stander, but consider how soon it takes away yours."

Sunday-school Teacher—"What did Lot do after his wife was turned into a pillar of salt, Sadie?" Sadie—"I s'pose he looked out for a fresh one."

"What is the greatest work of creation?" asked the teacher: and little Johnny, whose mind was still full of the Odd Fellows' parade, promptly responded: "The drum major."

"You shouldn't say 'Metaphysics,' my love," remarked Mrs. Startup. "It aint grammar. You mean met-a-physic. If you will look in your book you will see that a noun 'a' does not go with the adjective in the singular case."

An Englishman shooting small game in Germany remarked to his host that there was a spice of danger in shooting in America. "Ah," said the host, "you like danger mit your sport? Den you go out shooting mit me. De last time I shoot mine bruder-in-law in de schtomack!"

"Hello, hello!" shrieked Jones to Smith this morning. "Hello!" "I'm no walking telephone to be 'helloed' at. Why don't you say 'good morning' to a gentleman?" "I do when I meet one." The polls closed and the ballots were counted. It was a tie. Neither party had carried the day.

Teacher—What is an island?

Smart Pupil (whose father is a club man)—Body o' land s'rounded by water.

Teacher—Good. What is a strait?

Smart Pupil—I heard pop say it was a hard hand to get and beats three of a kind.

An absent-minded husband, who hadn't been to church for a long time, reached for his hat as the choir ceased singing, and a momentary lull took place, when his wife whispered:

"What are you doing, John?"

"I'm just going out to see a man," he said.

A CONTEMPORARY relates that one day, when it was raining hard in New York, a freshly-arrived Frenchman, ignorant of New-World usages, a good fellow, if not an exquisite, saw a lady making vain attempts to cross a swollen gutter in one of the principal streets; so he lifted her unceremoniously in his arms and deposited her safely on the other side of the gutter. Instead of condescending to thank him, even with a smile, as he naturally expected, the lady stared at him from top to toe, and asked what right he had to dare to touch her.—"I will remedy my mistake," the Frenchman answered; and, taking up the lady again, he sat her down where he had found her.

A LARGE, stout man, who looked as if he might be a pretty tough customer in a free fight, entered the operating arena of a New York dentist. The sufferer from toothache had taken a large dose of whiskey, to enable him to bear up under the pending infliction. The dentist examined the tooth, went into an adjoining room, and presently reappeared with a large pistol strapped to his person. "What do you mean?" asked the man in the chair. "O, nothing in particular, except that I am not going to take any risks." "What risks?" "When a man built like you, and his breath smelling of whiskey, climbs into that chair, I'm not going to exasperate him unprepared. "You may be John L. Sullivan, for all I know."

ONLY

Only a coat,
Only a hair,
Only a wife,
Findeth it there.

Only a broom,
Only a whack,
Only a man
With a broken back.

A NICE QUIET FAMILY GAME.

One of our card playing graduates says he was nearly ruined at cards recently. Contrary to the orthodox method of ruination in this particular line of vice, he did not frequent gambling rooms, clubs, or saloons to find the broad path, but stumbled into it right in his own house. He had taught his wife to play poker two or three winters ago, and frequently since then they had friendly little sessions, using buttons for chips. The other night, though, he brought home a box of the genuine, nice stacks of whites, reds, and blues.

"Now," he said, "I'll just show you how poker is played among the boys. I never could take any interest in it with them cussed buttons, but this seems natural. We'll call it a dollar limit; whites a nickel, reals a quarter, blues 50 cents, and take \$5 worth each. Now if you break me I'll buy you that seal muff."

The game proceeded without any material change in the size of the piles for nearly an hour, when Mr. Brown had three tens pat. Mrs. B. took three cards—pair of bullets all the time—caught the third and beat him out of three dollars. This was all right, except that Brown remarked that he had never in his life seen a poor player that didn't have all the luck. Finally he lost the other two dollars.

"Gimme' nother five and if I don't knock you out in fifteen minutes by that clock I'll never turn another card," he said.

Mrs. B. didn't answer; that is, she didn't say anything, but her look said "That's all right." The luck seemed to go Brown's way this time, and he pulled in quite a few chips. Mrs. Brown was dealing, a third party, Brown's brother, was a looker on at this period, and of course it was Brown's age.

"I'll come in," said Mrs. B.

"Oh, of course you will," said Brown; "well then, put up another dollar and you won't have so many chips."

"I'll raise you a dollar, James," said his spouse.

"You will, will you? Dollar better'n you."

Mrs. Brown just came in and drew two cards. Brown thought he'd keep his, and when his wife chipped without looking he promptly raised the limit. After carefully looking them over the lady thought she'd raise it another dollar. This made Brown fairly bound off the chair, but he had to call, only to have a flush beaten by a full. He quit there, and when his wife giggled, said:

"I don't see anything funny about it at all. Anybody could play with the cards you get. If I had them, you would have been broke two hours ago."

AUTOGRAPHIC.

A little place to tell my love,
 Nor need I more, since were the space
 That holds the myriad stars above,
 Spread out in one unending scroll,
 On its deep blue there were not space
 To tell the longings of my soul
 More fully by comparison
 Than this these eight short lines are on,

ARTHUR WEIR.

College World.

Sixty-four students are now attending the Canadian Art School at Ottawa.

TWENTY-FIVE Indians have just entered the Institute at Hampton, Va., from the Dakota reservation.

The late W. H. Backus, of Georgetown, Pa., bequeathed \$60,000 for a free library for Bucknell University.

The "mortar board" cap has been adopted by the senior and juniors at Cornell University, each class wearing a distinctive tassel.

The Hon. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, N. Y., is to give \$250,000 to Cornell University to improve and enlarge the College of Mechanic Arts named for him.

A son of the Rev. Dr. Jastrow, the eminent rabbi of Philadelphia, has been elected lecturer on the Assyrian language and literature in the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Jonas G. Clark, a rich citizen of Massachusetts, has given a million of dollars to found a new university at Worcester, to be called "Clark University." It is to be undenominational.

Two German Barristers, Ernst and Felix Delbruck, have been appointed professors in the School of Jurisprudence at Tokio. They will aid in the formulating of the new code for the Empire.

The Vassar College Alumna Association, of Chicago and the West, has founded a scholarship worth \$400 a year open to any girl who could not otherwise afford the expense of a collegiate course.

Mrs. Warren Newcombe, of New York city, has given \$100,000 to the Tulane University, New Orleans, for the purpose of establishing a college for the higher education of white girls and young colored women.

A school for boys, planned by the late Rev. Gerald F. Dale, a missionary of the Presbyterian Board at Zahleh, Syria, has been opened since his death, with about fifty boarders and a large number of day-scholars.

The Industrial Institute and College of Mississippi is said to be the first institution under State auspices in the Union, where girls can work their way through college, and acquire joint education of head, heart, and hand.

Mr. Charles Pratt, of Brooklyn, in addition to his other liberal gifts to the Adelphi Academy of that city, of which he is President, has lately given \$160,000 to enlarge its building and extend its collegiate department.

A bill is before the Massachusetts Legislature for the incorporation at Worcester of the Clark University, to include a law, a medical, and a theological school, which Mr. Jonas G. Clark is to endow with at least \$1,000,000.

MATTHEW ARNOLD, who has been an inspector of schools for the Westminster district of London during the past thirty-five years, recently resigned that position, receiving as a farewell gift a silver claret-jug and salver from the teachers.

Cornell university will confer no honorary degrees hereafter, and to become a doctor of laws under the new rules of that institution, it will be necessary for a man to tell who Blackstone and Chitty were and what Kent and Stevens wrote.

MUNKACSY has finished his portrait of Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, which is thus described: "The venerable President is in his black gown and is seen in profile, the light falling strongly upon his white hair, while delicate shadows play about his face."

HON. A. D. WHITE, formerly President of Cornell University and lately United States Minister to Germany, has given to that University his valued historical library—of 30,000 volumes, 10,000 pamphlets, and many manuscripts—which cost over \$100,000.

The students of Trinity College have presented the Earl of Londonderry, the Viceroy, with an address of welcome, expressing joy over the defeat of the home rule bill. The Viceroy replied that the government would faithfully fulfil the country's mandate to maintain union.

HOME NEWS FROM ABROAD:—"Florence" writes to the Philadelphia Ledger: "Is there a college in Montreal by the name of Magill's, and is it a medical college?" The Ledger replies: The University of McGill's College is in Montreal, and the school of medicine, which forms one of its departments, is well known and ranks high among similar institutions. Thanks, awfully.

The handsome gift to the University College of \$2,000 by an anonymous donor, to found a scholarship in the Natural Sciences, must be very gratifying to the friends of the College; and the perpetual association with this scholarship of the name of the learned President of the College is a fitting recognition of the long and devoted services rendered to it and the cause of higher education by Professor Daniel Wilson.

The colored Normal and Industrial School at Tuskegee, Alabama, which was opened in 1881 with thirty students and one teacher, now has 275 students and 20 teachers. In connection with the institution is a saw mill, which is a source of profit, and a brick yard, which last year turned out 300,000 bricks. Two Boston ladies have just made a gift of \$6,000 to the school, and thus education among the negroes flourishes.

The whole number upon whom degrees have been conferred by Harvard University before 1880 was 14,062; the total number of graduates of the university as a whole up to 1886 has been 14,420. In 1846 the total number of students in the university was 611: in

1886 it had increased to 1,662. That is to say, in forty years the number of students in the whole university has considerably more than doubled itself.

The Oxford system of allowing students of a Vermont college to attend lectures as they choose results in some pathetic experiences. One Professor of moral philosophy says: "Lectures were announced and the Professor attended." Another Professor confesses: "Lectures offered, 54, but some not delivered owing to absence of audience," while one Professor declared that he announced three courses of lectures, but no students sent in their names.

W. L. Powell, a student in Dickinson College, was hazed by members of his own class and shamefully beaten some time ago. He brought the matter before President McCauley, and at a late meeting of the Faculty, the eight students guilty of the crime were suspended for one month. A petition was presented to the Faculty signed by all the students in the institution asking the Faculty to rescind its action, and after interchange of opinion the petition was granted.

Zenas Caldwell was the first man in New England who received a collegiate education with a view to entering the methodist ministry. He went to Bowdoin college, and his room-mate at one time was Franklin Pierce. Mr. Caldwell was a great mathematician, and it is related of him that he solved a problem in algebra which Franklin Pierce could not do to save his life. But Pierce became a president of the United States and Caldwell didn't. This is not a good story to tell schoolboys, perhaps.

A correspondent who used to live close to the residence of the late Tom Moore, tells the following anecdote:—"Once, driving home from Chippenham to Devizes, I gave an old lady a lift in the trap; and in conversation I asked her if she saw much of Tom Moore in her village when he was alive.—'Tom Moore, sir? Tom Moore?' said she. 'Oh, you mean Mr. Moore. Mrs. Moore was a very kind lady, but Mr. Moore used to write all sorts of varses about the moon, and such like things. He were no account.

By the will of Mrs. Caroline A. Wood, widow of the late Caleb Wood and founder of the Wood Memorial Church, in Cambridge, Mass., Wellesley College gets \$50,000; Bates College, \$35,000; Avon-place Home, at Cambridge, \$2,500; the American Board of Foreign Missions, \$5,000, and a fund for the establishment of a home in Cambridge for aged women, \$25,000. The residue of the real and personal property, after the payment of the above bequests and legacies to friends and relatives, is left to be funded and used for the benefit of poor women.

OXFORD is largely increasing in size. At New College a portion of the new projecting front is completed, and additions have been made to Brazenose College. At Trinity College, a new house has been begun for the President, the design of which is identical with the wing already completed. The sacristy of Merton College, from time immemorial used as a brewhouse, is being restored to its original purpose, and during the alterations made in the last place a very beautifully

designed fifteenth century staircase was discovered. Besides these additions both to residential and collegiate Oxford, a new theatre has already been opened, the intolerance of the Dons to any form of theatrical amusement having, to all appearances, been greatly minimised during the last few years.

PRINCETON'S NEW PLANS.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Faculty of Princeton College on January 7th, Dean Murray presented the final report of the committee for perfecting a scheme for the students' conference committee. The details of the plan are minute and complicated. The principal features are as follows: The committee will consist of 12 undergraduates—six Seniors, three Juniors, two Sophomores, and one Freshman—who will be elected by the students themselves. Eligibility will be determined by both scholarship and department. The committee will be for friendly conference with the Faculty, and it is believed that by means of consultation with a thoroughly representative body of students the Dean and Faculty will be enabled to administer the discipline of the college with greater ease and justice to all concerned. The students have elected their representatives, and the experiment will be watched with great interest.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

[In a letter received from Professor P. J. Darey, of the McGill University, he speaks as follows of the fishery question. Editorial comment will be found elsewhere.—Eds. C.U.]

I must embrace the opportunity to take exception to the paragraph referring to the fisheries in the last number, first page. You say: "The only purposes for which American fishing vessels may lawfully enter Canadian waters are procuring of wood, water, shelter and repair. . . . To *establish* such relations between two such peoples as those of Canada and the United States is to go a long way toward the barbarism of the Middle ages." Now, my dear sir, where you make your mistake is in the word I have italicized, *establish*. It is not establishing anything, it is reverting to a solemn treaty made between the United States and Great Britain in 1818. Twice have there been treaties upon the subject, and each time the abrogation has been made by the United States, and Canada has been compelled to fall back on the treaty of 1818. If I understand our Government, Canada is anxious for a treaty, but Congress would not consent. Surely the Americans cannot expect that Canada will give up all her advantages and have nothing in return, not even to enter her fish free of duty in the United States.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION.

IT DOES NOT INJURE WOMAN'S HEALTH.

Concerning the question of the higher education of women, *Demorest's Magazine* says:

Certain American and English physicians are again discussing the effect of the higher education of women upon the health of the students who have gone through

the curriculum of our American female colleges. These doctors insist that the tendency has been bad, that the girls run the danger of losing their health by severe study, and they point out the fact which can not be disputed, that families were generally larger fifty and a hundred years ago than they are to-day. Those who believe in the higher education of women meet this issue boldly. They admit that the mothers of to-day in good circumstances have not on an average as many children as had their grandmothers, but this is attributed to a very different cause than ill-health. It is noticed that women in all countries who are well-to-do are less prolific than the mothers of a poorer and inferior class. Children swarm in a tenement-house, but no one expects to see so many in the luxurious Parisian flat or the costly residences of the educated and wealthy. This is as true of the human race, as it is of the plant of life. "All weeds thrive apace," says the proverb; but the most beautiful flowers are rare, and are the result of careful cultivation. Miss Anna C. Brackett denies that study injures the health of girls. Worry, anxiety will do so, caused by systems of school education which involve competitions, examinations, and markings, which at once stimulate and frighten the candidates for class honors. As a matter of fact, even the graduates of our women's colleges enjoy far better health than do the average of girls out of college. A committee of the alumni of Vassar College took the trouble to send circulars to the graduates of that institution inquiring into their general health. The result, when obtained, was compared with the answers received from an equal number of factory girls. It was found that the college graduates enjoyed far better health than their working sisters of the same ages. A good deal of nonsense is written now-a-days about the evil effects of study. Philosophers, and all who have devoted their lives to study, are generally blessed with length of years. There is something quieting and health-inspiring "in the still air of delightful studies." As Miss Brackett points out, there is more danger in novel-reading, play-going, and an idleness which allows the imagination to run riot, than there is in study, however severe. It is the indulgence of the emotions and the stimulation of the passions which too often wreck the health and happiness of the young; but parents should be careful how they yield to this clamor against study for their children.

Correspondence.

To the Editors University Gazette.

Sirs,—I have long wished to hear of some steps being taken to secure lady representatives on the editorial staff of the GAZETTE, and regret exceedingly that my desire has in no way been gratified. I feel that the idea would be a popular one, but for an indescribable sentiment (by no means confined to students), bordering on the confines of timidity and doubt as to the propriety of such an act. I am sure that if the matter be brought fairly before the students in general, the board of directors and you, sirs, it will not drop without careful thought. I am doubly hopeful of the

issue, because I have heard really no objection adduced against the proposal. For instance, it is said that it is not at all probable that the ladies would accept the positions of editors, and sit in council with the men. (It was not implied by this that the male editors were more awful than the average men.) This doubt may be well founded or it may not. We know that three years ago many grave heads in this city regarded the opening of the course in Arts to women as a mistake. They said that few would attend. But these wise heads have been mistaken. They acknowledge the success attained in point of numbers, and with all the mathematics, and classics, and debating societies, these young ladies are ladies still. It is just possible that some of us may be mistaken in regard to their acceptance of positions on the GAZETTE. I would ask what better or more manly means is there of putting an end to such a doubt than by respectfully and cheerfully presenting this right, for their approval or disapproval. I look upon it as a simple duty.

In American colleges, to which we owe so much, ladies and gentlemen are constantly found acting as editors on a common journal, and with admirable success. It seems to me that since we have seen the high literary attainments of the lady undergraduates, the GAZETTE loses much by not having them more closely associated with it. If this be not done before very long they will have a college journal of their own.

I have said, sirs, above, that what I termed an indescribable sentiment with regard to allowing women into pursuits which timid people fear are too masculine, is not confined to students, and, as an example of this, I instanced the doubts that were felt, and honestly felt, with regard to the establishment of the course of higher education for women in McGill. I have also referred to American colleges, which we see, and see to our shame, however, far more active and prompt in acknowledging these rights, yes, rights, than we Canadians. Public feeling, it is true, is accepting this principle, but it does so hesitatingly. The ultimate result you and I can see very well. And I would ask, why should not McGill College, the first seat of learning in Canada, be the very foremost in hastening this result?

Again, it is said that contributions are received from the ladies, and what more is necessary? If any one of the faculties of Law or Medicine, Arts or Science, were not represented on the staff, that faculty would consider itself unfairly treated; why then should this not hold good with reference to the ladies? Human experience has at all times taught that there is no better means of interesting individuals in a work than by giving them a share in the responsibility of the successful carrying out of that work. I feel sure that far more contributions would be received, more interest in and importance attached to the necessity of a college journal, if, say, two representatives were admitted from that important section of our University. To this would be added the direct benefit of new thought in counsel.

You see, sirs, that I consider this not as a matter of sentiment, but of simple justice, and a plain duty on our part, to offer a place for the ladies. It will then remain in their hands to do what they think best

under the circumstances. I, for one, would most gladly hear of their acceptance.

I trust that this subject may be considered by the parties whose duty it is to move in the matter, and that next term the GAZETTE will enter a new phase of its brilliant and useful career.

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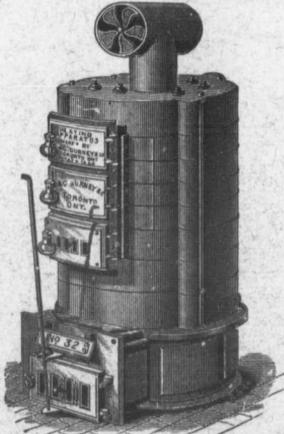
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